

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name The Huxtable Ranch Headquarters District

other names/site number The White Creek Ranch

2. Location

street & number 1351 Box Elder Road not for publication

city or town Glenrock vicinity

state Wyoming code WY county Converse code 009 zip code 82637

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
8	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Ranches, Farms, and Homesteads in Wyoming
1860-1960

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Subsistence: agricultural field
- Subsistence: agricultural outbuildings
-
-
-

- Domestic: single dwelling
-
-
-
-
-

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: log

foundation: Stone
walls: Log

roof: Metal
other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Huxtable Ranch Headquarters District is located in the southwestern corner of Converse County, Wyoming. The headquarters district lies along Boxelder Creek about 17 miles from the town of Glenrock in a slight depression between the first and second ridges of the Laramie Mountains. Elevation at headquarters is between 6200 and 6300 feet. The district encompasses 2.3 acres. The property has changed very little over the years, the last significant buildings were constructed in 1952.

Narrative Description

Stock Shed: (1) contributing: The stock shed is approximately 20' by 61'. It has no foundation, board and batten siding, and a metal-covered gable roof. The primary sliding door and track are missing on the east-facing gable end. A man door is located on the east side of the shed. The west side of the shed is also missing the sliding door. There are three slider openings on the south side and three hopper openings on the north side. The east and west gable ends each have two window openings. There are two ventilators on the roof ridge. The building was constructed in the early 1940s by Lloyd Huxtable and Dick Maier, a carpenter, and other neighbors.

Trailer House: (2) non-contributing: 1970s metal trailer house.

Garage: (3) contributing: The gable-roofed single car garage sits on a partial rock foundation (a rock at each corner and a few in between). The frame building has novelty siding and a corrugated metal roof. It is oriented toward the east and was moved from its original location near the old homestead house sometime in the 1930s. The double doors on the east gable end are replacements. The window on the south side is double-hung while the one on the north side has been boarded over.

House: (4) contributing: The log ranch house is basically a square that is approximately 28' 10" by 29' 4" long. A porch that projects from the north side of the house adds an additional 8 feet to the length, and is 17 feet 12 inches wide. The house was built in 1933-1935 and has a stone foundation laid by a local stonemason, Charlie Olin, saddle-notched log walls, and a metal roof. The Swedish-born Olin was the brother of Najma Huxtable. The large gable ends are frame and covered with wood shingles. The lumber for the house came from the Olin sawmill on Buffalo Peak. The small gable-roofed bathroom addition on the west side rests on a concrete foundation, is sided with wood shingles, and has a metal roof. It was constructed in 1954. The house has a variety of windows: paired 3-over-1 or 4-over-1, double-hung in the addition, and a large picture window, ca. 1990s that replaced a bay window on the south side. The two exterior doors are wood with three vertical lites.

There is a wood belt course that surrounds the house, exposed rafter tails, and knee braces in the gable ends. A large dormer with paired windows is located on the west side of the roof. The gable-roofed porch on the east side of the house has a small fixed window in the gable end, is supported by log posts, and has a concrete floor. There is a low rock wall around the porch with openings on the north and east sides to access the yard. The house is surrounded by a pipe fence.

Laundry house (current office): (5) contributing: The 12' 5" by 24' 5" laundry house sits close to the northwest side of the house and has been modified within the past 15 years for an office. The building was originally located on the north side of the house very close to the side door of the house. It is of frame construction, covered with wood shingles, and has a metal-covered gable roof. There is a concrete cellar beneath the building where the Huxtable family stored vegetables and meat.

Shop: (6) contributing: The building is 20' 5" wide by 40' 7" long. It has a concrete foundation in which a date of 1944 is inscribed. The shop replaced the original shop which burned in 1952. The frame building is sided with an asphalt material and has a metal roof with a chimney on the ridge and exposed rafter tails. The large double doors on the east

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side slide along a track. There is also a slider door on the south side and a man door on the northwest side. There are two windows on both the north and south sides. In the upper gable sides are two-lite fixed windows. The west gable side has six-lite fixed windows.

Chicken House: (7) contributing: The building is 12' 5" wide by 24' 4" long. The wood-framed, shed roofed building rests on a concrete foundation and is covered with rolled asphalt siding. The building has wide eaves with exposed rafter tails. There are two doors and fixed lite windows on the east side and fixed lite windows on the south and west sides. This chicken house replaced an earlier one which burned in 1952.

Horse Barn: (8) contributing: The barn is 30'7" wide by 47'6" long. It rests on a stone foundation with horizontal wood siding and a metal covered gable roof. There is a Dutch door on the east gable side, three fixed lite windows, and a hay mow door above that has been changed to a slider door. The northeast side of the barn is open with two fixed boards across the bottom half of the opening. The west side of the barn has a vertical wood door that has been closed in and three fixed lite windows. The barn was on the property when the Huxtable's purchased it in 1929.

Cow Barn: (9) contributing: The wood sided barn was built sometime before 1929 when Captain Willard White owned the property. It is 16' 10" wide and 45' 8" long. The building was constructed around the original log barn which measures 15' by 15'. There are three doors on the east side that lead into the "old barn". The barn that surrounds the old log barn has a stone foundation, horizontal wood walls and a metal covered gable roof. There is a shed roofed addition which is open on the east side and supported by four logs. There are three fixed lite windows and two doors that have been cut into the wood walls on the east side. A hay mow door has been cut into the west side wall.

Integrity: The Huxtable Ranch possesses exceptional integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and materials.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1929 -1960

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1929 when Lloyd Huxtable purchased the ranch. It ends in 1960 because by that time the ranch had transitioned from primarily a subsistence operation to a modern ranch.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Huxtable Ranch Headquarters District, which is locally significant, consists of the 1933 residence and the outbuildings that were crucial to the ranch operation. They meet the registration requirements of the property types of Ranch houses and Auxiliary ranch buildings by serving the needs of the Huxtable family in their ranching operation. The house was constructed in 1933-1935 of local materials and housed members of the Huxtable family until 1986. The auxiliary buildings were constructed at various times, the earliest barn pre-dates 1929, and the latest being the two buildings that in 1952 replaced the shop and chicken house that were destroyed by fire. All the buildings were essential to the ranch during its historic period and have changed little over the years. Unlike so many agricultural operations today, there are no new metal buildings in the Huxtable Ranch Headquarters District. The District possesses a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, association, and materials.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Huxtable Ranch Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the theme of Subsistence and Self-Sufficient Agriculture. The Huxtable Ranch Historic District operated as a relatively self-sufficient unit, raising or growing much of their own food, from 1929 well into the 1950s. The Huxtable Ranch District is also associated with the theme of Modernization not by conforming to that pattern, but by serving as an exception to it, thus indicating the perseverance of earlier patterns of ranching in the face of pressure to modernize. Lloyd Huxtable resisted trends of modernization that involved the purchase of large expensive equipment on credit and mortgage of the ranch. He bought his first truck, a used telephone company vehicle for which he paid cash, in the early 1940s. In the 1950s, he purchased a used threshing machine only when the neighbor who had threshed for the entire Boxelder community since the 1920s retired. Huxtable was a thrifty, conservative rancher who believed that if you did not have the money, you did not buy it. He lived his life by his beliefs and the Huxtable Ranch in turn reflects those characteristics.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Huxtable Ranch was part of a larger ranching community known locally as Boxelder, named after the creek along which the first settlers homesteaded. Boxelder was just one community among a number of others in the mountains of western Converse County; there was also LaPrele, Mormon Canyon, Deer Creek and LaBonte. These far flung ranching communities shared many characteristics: except for one or two big outfits, they were composed of small family ranches first homesteaded in the foothills and mountains of the Laramie Range in the 1880s.

Converse County was created in 1888, carved out of parts of Laramie and Albany counties. The Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad arrived in the future county in 1887. It was not just the railroads that were transforming the land but also the homesteaders who poured into areas formerly occupied by large cattle outfits. The homesteaders also moved onto land that had previously been considered "too remote or too severe for the first comers who got their pick of the land..." (Cassity p125) This was the land where Charles Smith homesteaded what would later become part of the Huxtable Ranch.

Charles Smith arrived in Wyoming from Washington County, Iowa in 1885 or 1886 with his wife and two young children. Smith made the trip with his two brothers, Edward and Martin, and their young families. Both Charles and Edward homesteaded in Boxelder Park where Charles acquired first water rights in 1887 and built a one room cabin and after several years a three room cabin. By 1893, Charles had patented his homestead and in 1896 he sold it (Converse County Courthouse Deed book 30, p219) to Captain Willard Heber White, a former ship captain from Delaware. Mrs. White's brother, Frank Virden, had migrated to Wyoming in the mid-1880s and it is he who most likely enticed his sister and brother-in-law to follow which they did sometime in the early 1890s. (Pages from Converse County's Past, p634-635) Captain White built a log home about 50 yards south of the present day house. (Howard Huxtable and Myrtle Huxtable Rawdon interviews)

White also built the two barns that are on the property although Smith built the original log barn that is within the cow barn as it became known by the Huxtable's. Captain and Mrs. White lived on the ranch until 1928 when they moved to

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Douglas. White died on February 7, 1929 and his pallbearers were men from the Boxelder community: C.W. and Ulysses S. Grant; Frank Philbreck; Leonard and Tracey Bartshe; and Lloyd Huxtable. (*The Daily Budget* 2/14/29) With the help of his brothers-in-law, Huxtable, who had managed White's ranch on shares, purchased 900 acres of the much larger ranch from White's widow in 1929.

Lloyd Huxtable was a latecomer to the Boxelder community. He was born in Kearney, Nebraska on December 25, 1889. His mother was a native of England and his father was born in Niagara Falls, New York. He came to Wyoming in 1910 where he lived in Platte County for three years and then moved to Converse County in 1913. He worked for various outfits as a cowboy, including the Swan Land and Cattle Company, the VR Ranch in Boxelder, and the John Higgins ranch.

Huxtable served in the Army during World War I, spent a year overseas, and was discharged in 1919. He returned to Converse County and worked at the Ulysses S. Grant ranch and for John Higgins until the latter's death in 1926. It was most likely in 1926 that Huxtable became manager for Captain White's ranch at Boxelder. As previously noted, Huxtable bought 900 acres of the ranch in 1929, along with the original 1887 water rights, and within the next five years he enlarged it to 1500 acres, its present size.

In 1921, Huxtable married Najma Olin in Douglas, Wyoming. She was born in Ogallala, Nebraska, on May 8, 1893, the daughter of Swedish immigrants. Her parents moved to Wyoming in 1895 and homesteaded on Red Canyon Creek where today stand the ruins of their extraordinary hand-built stone house. (Najma, along with her three brothers, also homesteaded but she later sold her place in Mormon Canyon.) The young Huxtable's lived at first in the three room log cabin that Captain White had built. During the period 1933-1935, Najma's brothers helped Lloyd Huxtable build the log house that is the ranch house today. The lumber came from the Olin sawmill on Buffalo Peak.

Lloyd and Najma became the parents of four children born during the 1920s and early 1930s. Huxtable ran a modest operation, raising as many as 125 cows, and hay and grain for the ranch. Like most of their neighbors, the Huxtable's sold the calves in the fall. For many years, the cattle buyers came to the Boxelder ranches to purchase the calves. However, by the 1940s the ranchers began traveling by train with their livestock to the Omaha market where the prices were better.

The Huxtables raised pigs and two or three hundred chickens for their own use, and about 50 sheep (they sold the wool and lambs each year), and Mrs. Huxtable worked a large garden that was located along Box Elder Creek. She produced food for the family not for market. She stored meat and vegetables in the large cellar below the wash house that was originally built on the north side of the house but was moved eventually to its current location west of the house.

Up until the early 1940s when two of his sons left the ranch to serve in World War II, Huxtable worked the ranch solely with his wife, three sons, and one daughter. Typical of a small ranching community, the neighbors all helped each other with the big jobs such as threshing and branding. His daughter Myrtle recalled that during the war, with so many local men gone, the family branded their calves with the help of the neighboring women. Huxtable bought his first tractor, a used Ford Ferguson, in the early 1940s. Haying season generally began before July 4th and lasted approximately three weeks after that date. Father and sons irrigated and built new ditches and improved the two ditches that were on the property when Huxtable purchased it. Along with their neighbors, they cut ice in the winter and stored it in their log ice house. (When electricity came to the Boxelder country in 1951, there was no longer a need to cut ice.) Huxtable's cows calved in the open until he built, with the help of neighbors, the calving shed in the early 1940s.

Following World War II, Huxtable ran the ranch with the help of a few hired hands and neighbors over the years until his death at the age of 86 on August 26, 1976. Although the obituary did not state it, Lloyd Huxtable was a man who never worked past 5:30 p.m. during the week and not at all on Sunday. He stayed out of debt as much as possible, paid cash for his used machinery, and owned his ranch free and clear by the late 1950s. (Interview: Howard Huxtable). He was proud of what he had and worked hard for it. (Interview: Myrtle Huxtable Rawdon). Huxtable also served as a Converse County Commissioner from 1948 to 1956.

Huxtable was not alone in the practice of hard work and thriftiness. Most of the other small family ranches up and down the Boxelder Creek shared his work ethic and fiscally conservative beliefs. Like Huxtable, they did not go into debt to purchase expensive machinery or the latest vehicles, or new buildings. They paid cash for what they had and eventually, like Huxtable, owned their places free and clear.

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The four Huxtable children became the owners of the ranch upon the death of Najma Huxtable in 1986. One of the brothers leased the ranch until 1992 when the family sold it to Kenneth Lay, who owns it today. As Howard Huxtable tells it, the ranch was always too small to split among the children, a common problem for many ranch families.

Today, the Huxtable Ranch provides a rare look into the past. The Huxtable ranch buildings have changed very little since the early 1950s. A small, compatible bathroom addition to the house on the north side was added in 1955. Myrtle Huxtable Rawdon recalled that it was always the job of the Huxtable children to linseed oil the logs of the house every year. In 1952, a fire that started in the shop building consumed that building as well as the ice house, the chicken coop, and the pig house. Only the shop and chicken house were rebuilt as the ice house was obsolete and the family no longer raised pigs. There are no modern metal, large or small, buildings on the ranch, the most recent frame structures constructed in the early 1950s to replace those that had burned.

According to Cassity (p307), "the increasing specialization, mechanization, consolidation, and industrial organization of the system of agricultural production characterized the farms and ranches of Wyoming to an unprecedented degree by the end of the 1930s." But modernization came slowly to the Huxtable Ranch. Huxtable did not purchase a threshing machine for the ranch until the mid-1950s. Before that time, a Boxelder neighbor with a tractor would thresh first for one ranch while all the neighbors helped out, then they would all move on up Box Elder Creek, threshing for the various ranchers. (Myrtle Huxtable Rawdon) This threshing pattern, often called a thresheree, is one that is discussed by Cassity (p179) in his Farming, Ranching and Homesteading context under Modernization but the period he refers to is primarily the first two or three decades of the 20th century. It is remarkable that the thresheree continued into the 1950s in the Boxelder community.

As noted above, Huxtable bought his first tractor, a small, used Ford Ferguson, in the early 1940s. He purchased a large truck for ranch work in the late 1940s, but continued to use mules and horses to work the ranch into the 1950s. (Howard Huxtable) Huxtable was not alone; other ranches in the Boxelder community slowly began to modernize about the same time he did. Cassity makes it clear in his context that Modernization is an extremely complex process, one with many tentacles involving among other aspects a "...decline of self-sufficient, self-contained communities..." (p226) For the most part, Huxtable along with the Boxelder community, did not conform to this pattern of Modernization, rather they served as an exception to the process. The perseverance of the earlier patterns of self-sufficient ranching remained strong, surviving well into the 1950s along Box Elder Creek.

By the late 1950s, the Huxtable ranch had modernized. Much of the transition from self-sufficiency to more involvement with the market economy was due to the purchase of machinery – the thresher, a tractor that finally replaced the horses, a large truck – all three increased efficiency and productivity. Rural electrification came to the ranch in 1951 and an indoor bathroom addition was constructed in 1955. Electrification had an enormous impact on rural communities like Box Elder, a change according to Cassity (p301) "that can not be overestimated in terms of household convenience or farm work." But it also had larger implications in that "rural American was becoming increasingly integrated into the urban world that it served..."

Although only minor physical changes have taken place on the Huxtable Ranch – new corrals, some modification of buildings - enormous changes have taken place in the Boxelder community that was once so vibrant. At one time there were approximately 25 children among the local families – the Huxtables, the Philbricks, the Bartshes, the Hisers, the Grants, the Hales, and the Gonsalves. These families pitched in and helped their neighbors when it was needed, at branding, ice cutting, at threshing and haying times. Their children went to school together for many year and the entire community attended dances in the log schoolhouse. Today, even though there are fourteen families living on the small ranches that have existed for decades, it is a far different community than the tight-knit, self-sufficient, year-round ranching one it replaced along Box Elder Creek. During the 2011 school year, the Boxelder Rural School will have only one student.

The days of the self-sufficient ranch, for the most part independent of the national markets, have been gone for a long time. The modernization of American agriculture began over 100 years ago and included such innovations as the threshing machine, which facilitated the production of more grain, thereby propelling the small, family operation into the commercial market. Another component of modernization that went hand in hand with the new machinery was debt. The high cost of such new machinery as threshing machines, tractors, and pickup trucks, often signified borrowed money. The fact that the Huxtable Ranch survived for so long as a debt-free, primarily self-sufficient operation is a testament to Lloyd and Najma Huxtable and the tenacity by which the older patterns of agricultural production prevailed in the relative

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isolation of the Boxelder community. The Huxtable Ranch reflects those earlier patterns and is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the theme of Subsistence and Self-Sufficient Agriculture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cassity, Michael. National Register of Historic Places Draft Multiple Property Documentation Form: Ranches, Farms, and Homesteads in Wyoming, 1860-1960. 2010.

Converse County Courthouse. Deed Records.

Converse County Library Vertical Files. Converse County, Douglas, Glenrock.

The Douglas Budget, February 14, 1929; August, 1976.

Jost, Loren, Editor. *Wyoming Blue Book: Volume IV: Centennial Edition*. Wyoming State Archives, Department of Commerce, Cheyenne. 1991.

Larson, T.A. *History of Wyoming*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1965, 1978: 2nd edition, revised.

Lay, Kenneth. White Creek Ranch, Converse County, Wyoming.

Oral Interviews: Howard Huxtable: February 5, 2009; April 27, 2010; August 15, 2010.
Myrtle Huxtable Rawdon: August 2, 2010; August 14, 2010, August 17, 2010.
Kenneth Lay: various dates.

Pages From Converse County's Past. Wyoming Historical Press, Casper, 1986.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.3 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>13</u>	<u>433632</u>	<u>4724479</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Huxtable Ranch Headquarters District follows Box Elder Creek along the west side, the fence line on the south and southeast sides of the district, the house and driveway on the east and northeast sides, and the north side of the stock shed on the north side. (see attached map) No rangeland, including public and private, is included in the nomination which consists of only the buildings. Like many ranching families, the headquarters was the heart and soul of the operation for the Huxtable family. At some later time, perhaps, the nomination could be amended to include the range land.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Box Elder Creek forms a natural boundary on the west side of the district. The fence line on the south and southeast side is used as a boundary up to the point where the wire fence line is at a right angle to the pipe fence that defines the front yard boundary on the east side of the house. A line is then drawn from the pipe fence in front of the house across to the east side of the trailer house and then behind the trailer to the west where it eventually meets up with the driveway and turns north, a natural boundary to this northeast section and on the north side of the stock shed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Weidel
organization Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office date 17 August 2010
street & number 2301 Central Avenue telephone 307-777-3418
city or town Cheyenne state WY zip code 82002
e-mail nweide@state.wy.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Huxtable Ranch Headquarters

City or Vicinity: Glenrock

County: Converse

State: Wyoming

Photographer: Richard Collier

Date Photographed: 5 – 8 – 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 14: Overview, view to west shot from top of Windy Ridge

Photo 2 of 14: Huxtable Ranch Headquarters, view to west

Photo 3 of 14: Ranch house, view to west

Photo 4 of 14: Ranch house, view to northwest

Photo 5 of 14: Workshop, chicken coop, and barns, view to southwest

Photo 6 of 14: Workshop, view to northwest

Photo 7 of 14: Chicken coop, view to northwest

Photo 8 of 14: Barns, view to northwest

Photo 9 of 14: Barns, view to west

Photo 10 of 14: Barn, view to northwest

Photo 11 of 14: Barn, view to northwest

Photo 12 of 14: Calfing shed, view to northwest

Photo 13 of 14: Office, view to northwest

Photo 14 of 14: Garage, view to southwest

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.